SATURDAY, JANUARY 26, 1884.

Amorements To-day. Blion Opera Monce -Orphans and Encyclice 2 and a P Cantion The Begger Student. Tend & P. M. be a's Theater -Pry a I wante-Eight The grant Theorem Street Parts I and a P. M. Girand Operations of the Palls I and a P. M. Bracer p's Comedy the east — La Grace Declares I and I P. M. Bracer p's Comed of the east — La Grace Declares I and I M. Bracer Deck Sector of the Palls I and a D. M. Bracer Deck Sector products I and a P. M. Bracer Deck Sector products I and a P. M. Bracer Deck Sector of the Pilest I and a P. M. Bracer Deck Sector of the Pilest I and a P. M. People's I enty- Missires 1 and 1 P M. Size Thent e-Low Com. 1 and 2 P. M. Theatre Coming of Carbellar Aspirations Thulin Thuntre-African in 1 and 2 P. Tony Pasto in Theatre-Variety of S. ch's Thenter Deception I to and a P. Bd Av. Thentre Galoret Conver 2 and 1 P M. Bth Av. Thentre A Wife's Peril 2 and 1 P. M.

Advertising Rates.

DAILY AND SURDAY, 40 cents a line, ordinary advertifing: large type, 80 cents; and preferred positions, 5 cents to \$2.50, according to classification.

### What It is Here For.

Our highly esteemed contemporary, the Boston Herald, a journal of free trade opin ions and Republican sympathies, propounds the following question:

\* Tau Sow tells 'what it is here for '-to 'tell me truth than any paper in America. Now will it extend its list of proclaimed truths by telling just what it thinks the Democratic party is here for?

At present the Democratic party seems to be here mainly for the purpose of obeying the inculcations of the Heruld by dividing it solf into two hostile camps fighting each other on the impracticable question of estab lishing for this country a policy of taxation and revenue of free trade inspiration and free trade tendencies.

Of course this is pleasing to the manager of the Republican party, and merits all the enc uragement that can be afforded from Republican spectators.

But is it good for the Democracy? We an swer the question with another: Is it good for an army to fight itself, instead of fighting the enemy ?

Is it good for the country? No, it is no good for the country. A compact, well-organized, and well-conducted opposition is just as desirable in a free, popular Government as a strong party in power. When the opposition is broken to pieces, the interests of good government are damaged.

We trust our esteemed contemporary will not fall into the error of supposing that THE Sun is despondent about this internal Demo cratic conflict. It had to come, we suppose and we have no doubt the Democracy and the country will get over it successfully want to see it waged to the bitter end and disposed of. We do not entertain a very deep respect for the wisdom of the genera's who set on foot such warfare among their own forces; but there is no goo in erving over spilt milk. Let the Herald take all the comfort it can from the reflection that the Democracy, which but the other day was so mighty and so threatening, is now broken in two over a figment of the mind, a mere theory which cannot be realized, and that its Republican allies have the field substantially to themselves.

"Go forth, my son," said the Swedish sage "and see with what little wisdom the world is governed."

### The Adironduck Land Owners.

A correspondent of THE SUN presents, in letter printed in another column of this issue the claims of the owners of Adirondack forest property to fair treatment at the hands of the State in any arrangement-which may be made for the preservation of these forests. THE SUN has taken the ground from the beginning of this discussion, that no injustice should be inflicted upon the owners of property. It has stated over and over again that the great waterways of this State could not be maintained without the expenditure of large sums of money. These waterways possess an immense money value to the State, and it is entirely legitimate to expend money to preserve them. This can be accomplished in no other way It is absurd to suppose that it can be accomplished without taking possession of some of the lands now belonging to individuals for the purpose of preventing any further destruction of the forests upon such lands. It is folly to suppose that the rivers rising in the wilderness will not continue to diminish as long as the cutting of trees goes on, or that lumbering will not continue as long as it is profitable for the own ers of these lands to convert their forests into lumber. It is also folly to suppose that any lands now covered with valuable forests can be acquired by the State except by purchase. The attempt has been made to create the impression that it was unnecessary for the State to purchase more lands, on the ground that the private owners were rapidly turning over their lands to the State. We have already shown the fallacy of such statements and explained that no lands covered with valuable forests would be allowed to so

lapse to the State. The following communication, addressed to our neighbor, the Tribune, confirms, if any such confirmation is necessary, the accuracy of our statements upon this point:

"A Senator at Albany is reported in the Pribuse a saying, white discussing the projected Adirondack pur chase, that the State is rapidly acquiring the lands in that region by conflocation for non-payment of taxes. "In a measure this is true, but the rapidity of the pro-

cess depends wholly upon how rapidly the forests ar cut of The valuable timbered lands of this region a shandoned. It is only after they have into treeless wastes of parched earth and rock, that the Are acquired by the State

Another feature of this wholesale forest anolistic is that not even are the inhabituits of the country mad-rick by it. The majority of the owners of great tract are non-residents, who have either themselves, or the producessors have for them, derived title from the Sixt obtaining their possessions through political influence at redictionaly low figures, when the Adirondack terri-tory was little thought of, in years gone by.

These proprietors reap large harvests by letting on chopping jobs by contract to the natives at figures mad depressingly low by the anxiety of the people to earn a ampply of ready cash, which this system offers a chance of chialoing, and which their barren estates deny the n fore frequently after a winter in the woods with team and choppers, spring finds these hardy wooden scarcely more than able to settle with their less themselves repaid for their venture. Their form teams, too, morge from the woods emachated and worn with the winter's toll and poorly fitted to resume the plouds upon the hillside forms. "W. L. Wross, Jr."

It the statement is true that only land which have been stripped of the forest revert to the State-and it is confirmed, too, by the correspondent whose letter we publish to-day the sham and humbug of the Lansing bill is demonstrated. That bill is founded upon the assumption of Mr. Lansing and his associates that no lands beyond those now owned by the State need be purchased, because owners are abandoning every year titles to thousands of acres of land. They have, however, constantly concealed the fact that from all such lands the forest had been stripped, and the land taus rendered uscless for those purposes for which the State needed to hold it.

There is one way to treat this matter, and only one, and that is the way a business man would treat it were it a private undertaking.

And, after all, it is not such a very difficult. matter to manage except in its details. First et us find out just what is necessary to pre erve our water routes from the short supply of water which now certainly threaten them. Let our estimate of the cost of secur

ing sufficient land to effect this result be made, and then the people of the State can decide whether the waterways are worth to them the price of securing their permanence If they find the price excessive, and profor their money to their rivers and canals, they are perfectly free to make the choice. If they are willing to pay the money to secure certain results, then let them pay a fair price in a business way for any lands of private owners it may be found necessary to Join to lands already belonging to the State. The State need not pay exces sive prices for such lands. It can be abun dantly protected against the exorbitant demunds of rapacious landowners. It should pay the market value and no more for the hand it needs, and it should buy no land which it does not need. If the State owns other lands in the wilderness not necessary to the general scheme, let such lands be sold if purchasers can be found for them, which in view of their actual condition, hardly

cems probable. This is the straightforward way of taking hold of this matter. There is no sham about it. It does not pretend to produce impossible results. It inflicts no injustice upon any private owner of land, and it can be made to accomplish what the people of this State are deeply interested in seeing accomplished, the preservation of the water supply of the Hudson River and the Eric Canal.

### Kenneth Rayner's Rhapsody.

Mr. KENNETH RAYNER of North Carolina, the Solicitor of the Treasury, has written an opinion upon the application of Mrs. MARK A. MILLER of Louisiana for a license to command a Mississippi River steamer. He finds no law which expressly prohibits the Secretary of the Treasury from granting such a license, but he thinks it ought to be with held as a mere matter of propriety. This conclusion he endeavors to support in a long and most original communication to Judge FOLGER to which we can recall no paralle except among the writings of Mr. Elliott F SHEPARD, author of "The Voice of America and "The Leper."

Mr. KENNETH RAYNER, we believe, is a fine d North Carolina gentleman, all of the olden time. He enjoys a good reputation as a lawyer, and by some invsterious dispensation of Providence he has enjoyed the honor and emoluments of his present office at Washington for a considerable number of years. Our impression is that his duties have been well performed. But a man who contents himself with the simple discharge of official duty will seldom attain distinction The fourth day of March, 1885, approaches when the great fossii museum at the national capital seems likely to be broken up. The opportunity for established statesmen is short. Mr. KENNEUH RAYNER thought this was a good time to branch out. He has seized the happy skirts of chance, so to speak, and has blown a blast upon his bugle hotn which will arouse a militon women.

The rude storm, the boisterous deck, the dank fog are not seenes in which Mr. Ken-NETH RAYNER would allow lovely woman t figure. "In promoting domestic felicity and the joys and comforts of home, in taming the rough nature and gentling the rude manners of man, in elevating his aspirations and waking his ambition, woman reigns supreme," says the North Carolina rhapsodist He wants her to stay in that kingdom where she thus holds sway. She must not engage in pursuits unsulted to her tender and delicate nature. He admits that woman is a 'No man bows with more sincere necessity. devotion to the power, the necessity, and the influence of woman than I do." But he declares that the rôle which our civilization appoints for men and that for women must be kept separate and apart.

We wonder whether "our civilization" does not decree that one of the roles to be filled by women at Washington comprises the function of scrubbing and cleaning in the public buildings, including the very edifice in which Mr. KENNETH BAYNER has his office. How can be look unmoved upon their employment in a capacity so "unsuited to their tender and delicate nature?" or does he deem this sort of toil within the class which makes woman "the priestess that ministers at the shrine of the household gods," and therefore to be approved, while the occupation of commanding a ship would tend to degrade her?

Mr. KENNETH RAYNER can flud some other vomen of "tender and delicate nature among the Moonshiners of his own State where a household priestess recently took up a revenue officer in her lily-white hand and threw him twenty feet. This was "taming the rough nature and gentling the rude manners of man" with a vengeance.

We are sorry to see that the gallant Soicitor of the Treasury suggests to the Secretary a sort of subterfuge in Mrs. MILLER's case. Let the clerk or some one else on board the steamer be nominally the master, he says, while she retains all power and control in her own hands. "If licensed," he adds, "in case of disaster from fire, collision, or explosion, she would not give order and direction for saving life, enforcing composure, and being the last to leave a burning or sinking wreck."

Is Mr. KENNETH RAYNER so sure about this? A great vessel was wrecked at the other end of Long Island Sound a few days ago with a score of women and children on board, not one of whom was saved, though the Captain and most of the crew escaped Would it, could it have been any worse for these women and children if the City of Columbus had been commanded by a woman as well qualified for the post as Mrs. MARY A MILLER is said to be qualified for the place she seeks? And has Mr. KENNETH BAYNER never heard of GRACE DABLING or IDA LEWIS?

The question for the Secretary of the Treasury in this case is not what Mr. KEN-NETH RAYNER thinks would be proper, but what, in fact, the law permits; and if the law does not permit this Louisiana woman to command her steamboat, it ought to be amended so as to afford her permission.

# Costly Arctic Follies.

A noticeable feature of the joint resolution authorizing the new GREELY relief expedition is that it proposes no limit of expense The House refused to make a definite appropriation, and when Senator INGALLS urges that a precise sum ought to be expressed and suggested a million dollars as the maximum, the Senate also declined to impos any pecuniary restriction whatever. truth is that a bitter experience has

taught Congress that there is no way of foreseeing the cost of an Acetic venture. The Jeannette expedition was originally urged on the ground of economy, because the vesse was offered free to the Government. Yet the Government not long after had to send out it its own cost no fewer than three expeditions, those of the Alliance, the Corwin, and the Rodgers, to search for the missing Joan nette. The first cost alone of the Rodgers was \$100,000, and a large appropriation was added for strengthening and provisioning

her; and when she took fire and was utterly troyed, on the Siberian coast, another ve sel was sent to rescue and bring back the

But although the Rodgers and Jeannette were then both at the bottom of the sea, the expenses went on. It became necessary to vote money for presents to the Indians who befriended the Rodgers party, and to despatch a vessel for distributing these presents; and next, Congress was called upon to reimburse the wrecked officers and crew for

the personal property that had been burned up. Moanwhile, the news of the Jeanuette's disaster had caused officers to be hurried across Russia to aid in searching for the missing, and measures to be taken for embalining and transporting the bodies of the dead. Finally, Congress has now a bill be fore it for the necessary compensation of the survivors and the relatives of those who perished. All this came of one expedition, apposed to be, at the outset, a cheap affair for the Government.

The Lady Franklin Bay expedition was in like manner an apparently simple mattermerely the establishment of a party of scientific observers on a coast long before visited. Out of that has grown a series of expensive results—the unsuccessful relief expedition of the Neptune in 1882; that of the Proteus in 1883, ending in the wreck of the would-be rescuers; and now the double expedition of 1884, which is to employ two steam vessels and to be shackled with ne considerations of expense, so urgent is the need of succoring Lieut. GREELY and his men.

Leaving out of view, for the moment, th suffering and loss of life in these affairs, the perishing of the parties of Dr Long and CRIPP, the sad fate of young PUTNAM in BERRY's party, the unknown lot of GREELY's -we have already seen the total loss of three vessels in the two expeditions and their sequels, and a series of consequential and collateral expenses that are far from mided. Two or three courts of inquiry have already been held upon these expeditions. while the prolonged strain of public and private anxiety is not to be overlooked.

### Let wise men profit by such experience Another Indian War.

We print this morning an open letter from the unterrifled Tuscarora of Westchester to a prominent military member of the Tammany tribe in this town. It is a warlike and aggressive communication, well suited to enliven the monotony of a dull time. It assails Mayor Epson also.

These Tanimany revelations for exceed in personality, not to say in picturesque interest, all the recent revelations of the Christiau Indians concerning their Pagan breth ren of the Onondaga tribe.

The Tammany General Committee meets o-night. Let the Tuscarera appear before them in full war paint, wearing all his feathers, and demand the scalp of the offending savage.

puestion. We await the reply of Col. Wood the onslaught of the merciless Tusearora It is a thrilling contest, and THE SUX shines for all. But Wood will have to write well, if e tries to match HASKIN.

It is not often that it becomes necessary to rrect an error of fact in the columns of the Herald but vesterday our neighbor went n little too far in alloging that Mr. Handall and his friends hold that the Democrats ought not, at this season, to touch the taxes."

We beg the Herald to notice that Mr. Ran-DALL is a most decided advocate of revenue reform, and especially of reform in taxes a distinguished from duties on imported goods. He has long contended for the reform of the revenue through the abolition of the internal

revenue taxation. We dare say that this was merely a slip of the pen with the Heraid; and yet the error merits correction. Whoreupon we once more renew to our valued contemporary the assurance our most distinguished consideration.

The State Trades Assembly, which has been holding its sessions at Albany, has adopted a report asking for the establishment of a State printing office in that city. It would be interesting to know if the members of the Stat Trades Assembly have ever heard of the very extensive printing establishment which Mr Rounds conducts at Washington, to the great profit of himself and numerous relatives and enchmen of Republican politicians and the great exponse of the Government.

It may be beneficial to a number of persons Albany to have an institution after the manner of the great Washington printing house set up there by the State of New York, but it is not likely to be beneficial to or to be desired by many citizens. If it is to be, however, it ought to be in New York, which has better facilities than Albany for dealing with old junk.

The number of sons of Senators who have been furnished with a livelihood as clerks of the committees on which their fathers serve has already attracted some attention. However, it is evident that there are too many sons for the committee clerkships to go around among them; and now the Sonate has agreed to the resolution giving a clerk also to avery Senator who is not a committee Chairman. The price for these cierical services is fixed at \$6 a day. A rush of sons, nephews, and other kinsmen may perhaps be looked for when the new places are thrown open.

One crime threatens to trend upon another's kibes in distracted Texas. The gentlemen who have been resolutely engaged in cutting fences have announced their intention of cutting throats. They threaten to make it un necessary for any County Attorney who attempts to prosecute them to make any fur-ther payments on his life insurance policy. And so on horror's head horrors accumulate and the law-abiding Texans look mournfully at their miles of prostrate fences, and cry in agony and bitter longing. "Oh, for one hour of Tom Ochthree." This great citizenfought to be called in.

In the matter of the "resignation" of his stenographer, Mr. ex-Speaker Kulfuş seems to have sinned against truth as well as civil service reform. But it is hardly worth me tioning. A wise saw cautious people against wasting powder on a dead duck.

The female medical students in St. Petersburg have received another flattering mark of the paternal interest with which the Government regards them. That tendency toward contempt of conventionalities and powers that be, which is more or less noticeable among all medical students, declares itself in Russia in the form of Nihilism. The female Bon Saw-yers and Ben Allens of the Russian capital are determined to tear down the Government which has consequently determined to lock them up after 9 o'clock evers night in a sort of house of detention or Government dormitory. This seems to be a queer idea. One would think that young women who are plotting mischief whether it be an attempt to steal jam from a boarding school pantry or to assassinate the Czar, ought to be dispersed instead of being

as soon as the clock strikes 0. A striking example of persistency in pushing a ciaim upon the attention of Congress is that of James W. Schaumbuno, a bill for whose reinstatement in the army has again been introduced. He was a Second Lieutenan Mounted liangers and also of Dragoous in 1833 resigned in 1835, was reinstated in 1844 and was dropped in 1845. Now, nearly forty years later, we find him still knocking at th doors of Congress for reinstatement.

ollected under one roof. It is safe to predict

that the medical Nibilistic female students at

St. Petersburg will begin to plot every evening

### THE SENATORS AND THREE CLERKS

A Navelty which Must be Cor WASHINGTON, Jan. 24.-There are forty-five regular select and joint committees of the Sen-ate, and permanent clerks have been allowed them only for a short time. First, th more important committees obtained clerks the session at a per diem, and this grew into employing them at a yearly salary For less important committees occasions clerks were allowed, and this grew into a clerkship for each committee, some by the year others for the session-the yearly pay ranging from \$1,800 to \$2,500, with an occasional short hand man besides.

Certain of the more important committee have enough for the clerks to do, but in a majority of cases a clerk is for the convenience of the Chairman, and attends to private corre dence and such other things as are usually done by handy men. Certain of the commit tees have very little need of clerks, and th country pays for a good deal which persons not having a sent in the Senate pay for out of their own pockets. There is much loading and lobbying at six and eight dollars a day paid for ou of the Treasury.

It has come to be almost the universal prac-tice of Senators to appoint sons or other relatives to these clerkships, the appointment being a perquisite of the Chairman. As nearly as tu be ascertained a majority of Senators nov holding Chairmonships have so provided for

But this was not enough. To put them all on a footing. Mr. Butler of South Carolina proposed to give the thirty-one Senators who are not Chairmon of committees each "a clerk or speretary," at \$1,000 per annum, and to saddle the same on the back of the contingent fund, which carries Apollinaris, cologue, bay rum and other luxuries.

The resolution passed by a vote of nearly three to one, half the Senate being conveniently absent, and the absentees being mostly Chairmen of committees, with secretaries, who fell a delicacy in opposing their unprovided asso-After this was done, Mr. Edmunds discovered that the resolution should have been referred to the committee which audits and controls the contingent expenses of the Senate, and which approves the lunch and other bills unknown to the law. So it was reconsidered for form's sake, and the resolution will come back with the strong endersement of that committee.

Mr. Butler named one thousand dollars ne annum as the salary of these secretaries; but in the closing days of the session, when Senators are usually generous at the public expense. they will be put on the footing of other favorites, on the ground that this inequality of pay is unjust to the thirty-one sons, brothers nephews, or cousins of Senators who will receive the appointments. The Senate is a close erporation, and he is indeed a lucky man who cots inside of it.

When the seventy-six Senators file into the Senate Chamber, each attended by his clerk, it will be a sight to see! Seventy-six clerks wil take up a great deal of room. Lately the Sen ate has been shutting off privileged persons but the seventy-six clerks will swarm on the floor, occupying the space thus provided.

### CARLISLE IN PENNSYLVANIA

#### The People Still Asking What Did he Comto Philadelphia For f

HARRISDUNG, dan. 25. The people gener illy, and Democrats particularly, continue to discuss the entertainment given to Speaker Carlisle and Col. Morrison by the Common ealth Club at Philadelphia. The fact of his having spent Sunday afternoon with Attorney eneral Cassidy, and dining with him and the overnor and several other leading Adminis tration Democrats, is not generally known; but the fact that Speaker Carlisle, ex-Speaker Ran dall, Col. Morrison, Governors Pattison and Abbett, Attorney-General of Pennsylvania Cassidy, and a score of leading Democrats from New York, Tennsylvania, New Jorsey, Ohio Kentucky, and other States attended a dinner given by the foremost political and high social status club of the Keystone State, and not a single one of them making a speech, passes al-comprehension.

omprehension.

The members of the State Committee who not here in force on the 23d were generally hagrined at the studied science, and their expression was about thus; Imagine the people of the studied state of the studied science and the studied science at the state of the sta chagrined at the stadled silence, and their expression was about thus: Imagine the peo-ple of New York or Boston giving a great polit-ical dinner to Heary Clay, Daniel Webster, and a half dozen of their competers just on the ev-of a Presidential camening, and all of them re-maining damb as cysters! It is too preposter-ous to talk about. They would have made if the occasion for striking the keynote of the camening.

What is Mr. Carlisle's and Mr. Morrison' rogramme? Have they a programme, and sey have, do they believe in it? And are the rong in the faith that through their doctrine

# The Theory of a Central Son.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Ser. Planting of Marzaroth," in speaking of or Pleisdon refer to them as the centre round which is while of the created universe revaive. Is the view the Pleides gamenily necessed by astronomers, and so, how do they arrive at this conclusion? J. D. Aberra, La Jan. 18.

The theory that Aleyene, the brightest of the Pleiades, is the central sun around which the universe revolves in now exploded. It was advanced by Madler, a colebrated German astronomer, nearly forty years ago, and was based on observation of the direction of the proper motions of the stars in Taurus. It has since been shown that Madler's inference was not well founded.

### The Arkansus Hot Springs-An Alleged Washington, Jan. 25,-Yesterday, on motion

of Col. Rogers the new Representative from the dis-trict, the House directed an inquiry into the expendi-ture of the \$78,000 received from rents of bath houses and sales of lands at the Hot Springs reservation. The last Congress directed this \$78,000 to be expended

in walling in Het Springs Greek, and Assistant Secre-tary Josian of the Interior Lepartment has had charge of the matter. After the contracts were made he went there and charged them so that the \$78,000 has been expended and the work is not half done while what i one is said to be nearly worthless.

Col. Popers did well in starting this inquiry, but he

aid de better if he would branden it out, so as to sho how the whole of Hot Myrings, with all its megnificent privileges, has been transferred to a little ring who cuched the settlers out of most of the lands, and have possession of all the bath house privileges.

Hot Springs in a great sant ary resort, and should have been preserved for the bonefit of the people, but under radical manipulations it has failed into the hands of a few men, and the invalids who go there have to pay heavily for the opportunity to use the healing waters. A full expose of the manner in which this retervation as been managed would make some mighty interesting reading for the general public, and would expose the ings of some prominent Republicans in a way to make tum wince.

# Was it Meant for an Arthur Boom!

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25.-What was the real meaning of this unusually grand reception to President Arthur by the Union League Clab? Man it intended by those who engineered it from the background as a boom for the next term? Some of the Half Breeds put that interpretation upon it. They say it was got up just at this time by his friends in the club to give him a start in the strongle in New York for delegates to the Chicago Convention. Convention Others think there was no political significance to the

cition, because the club has been accustomed to give ceptions for several years past to all the Presiden excepting Mr. Tiblen. But those who understand how those things are managed insist that there was an air about the Arthur display that clearly distinguished it from the other Presidential receptions by the club.

Well, why not! The time for electing deligates to Cheego draws near. The Republicans of Pennsylvania are invent and their brethren in New York will soon be asit. There are thirty-four district conventions which will send two delegates each, and then there is the State Convention to be held. Arthur is a candidate and why should be not want a beam to beip him in his hight against Ristine, Edutunds, Sherman, Grecham, Logan Lincoln, and citilion, not to speak of Warner Miller, who may try to capture more or less of these New York conventions But, after all, was it a boom?

# The Emperor William Improving.

Berlin, Jan. 25.-The Emperor William's health is improving. He passed a good night and aross refreshed at 9 o'clock this morning. He was able to receive the various officials who came to present their usual vertal rejorts.

### GOVERNMENT FOR ALASKA.

Senate Passes the Bill-Mr. Hone's WASHINGTON, Jan. 25 .- In the Senate Mr. Bayard, from the Committee on Finance, re-ported hyorably the bill providing for the issue of circulating notes to the national banks. It provides that upon a deposit of any United States bonds bearing interest in the manner required by law, any national banking mesocia-Hon shall be entitled to receive from the Comp troller of the Currency circulating notes of difterent denominations in blank, registered and countersigned as provided by law, not exceed ing in amount the par value of the bonds deposited; provided that at no time the total smount of such notes issued to any association shall exceed the amount at such time actually

paid in of its capital stock, Consideration of Mr. Shorman's resolution somerning the alleged election outrages in Virginia and Mississippi was, by consent, postpened until Monday.

Mr. Beck called up his bill probfoiting the Socretary of the Treasury from purchasing bonds of the United States at rates above their par value, and it was referred to the Committee on Finance The bill to furnish a civil Government for

Alaska was passed, after the salary of the Marshal had been fixed at \$2,590. The clause Marshal had been fixed at \$2,590. The clause prohibiting the importation, sale, or manufacture of intextenting liquors in the Tarritory, except for medicinal or scientific purposes, caused some debate, but remained unattered. Mr. Hoar's bill, providing for the performance of the duties of the President in case of the renoval, death, resignation, or inability of the President and Vice-President, was passed. In the contingency named it vests the President's duties first in the Secretary of State, then in the Secretary of the Trossury, then in the Secretary of War, and so on successively in the Attorney-General. Postmaster-General, Secretary of the Navy, and Secretary of the Interior. Whenever any officer is thus intrusted with the President's duties, if Congress shall not be within twenty days of assembling, he must fortiwith issue a proclamation convening it within twenty days.

The House dispensed with the morning hour in order to go into Committee of the Whole on the Fitz John Porter Relief bill, Mr. Taylor of Ohio spoke agrainst the bill, and deciated that Gen, Garfield's opinion of the ease up to March 7, 1881, was the same as his Taylor's; Mr. Taylor's speechwas applauded on the lite, deciating that this was not a political question, and no man could make if one.

llepublican side.

Mr. Bayne of Pennsylvania advocated the bill, declaring that this was not a political question, and no man could make it one. While roviewing the evidence taken by the Board of Review, Mr. Bayne quoted from Gen. Longstreet's testimony, Mr. Herbert of Alabama interrspied him, saying that he belonged to Longstreet's Corps, and served in Wilcox's Division. He knew that the division was deployed and in line before 12 o'clock, and his impression was that it was much enrier. They waited in line and wondered why they were not carried into the fight, and he never understood the reason for that kileness until he examined the testimony in the case. He did not believe, and he thanked God for it, that either the Union army or the Confederate army, during the late war, furnished a Benedict Arnold, ille did not believe that Fits John Porter was a traitor to his cause. If he did believa it, he would be the last man to excuse him from the consequences of his treason.

Ex-Speaker Keifer attacked the bill, declaring that Congress might authorize Porter's appointment to the army, but he would be branded with the guilty mark of Cair forever, Mr. Ray of New York, who served as a

oranded with the guilty mark of Cain forever and forever.

Mr. Hay of New York, who served as a private soldier in the Union army, warmly supported the bill. He asserted that charg's had not been preferred against Gen. Porter until long after the alleged disobedience of orders. This was vigorously denied by several Republican members, and reiterated by Mr. Ray.

The House decided to devote to morrow's session to further debate on the same subject. The Senate bill providing for the removal of the remains of Gen. Ord from Havana to Washington was passed.

The Adironduck Lands. To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: While the estion of the preservation of the Adirondack forests I waters has been freely discussed from the standpoint of the pathle weal until the article in van research the 13th inst. over the signature "J. C. W.," I have not seen a single line defending the rights of the owner of this land. They have been denominated "the spoilers and robbers of the forest," and both the message of is dovernor and reports of the committees conteary for the preservation of the water shed of the State out by the exercise of a little "finesse" (as it is called o make them so valueless to their owners that they will of many them so value case to their owners that they will drop into the hands of the State like a ripe pear." Will you permit me, as one of 'the owners of the 1,200, Of acres in the hands of private parties, to present the other side of this question and to show the tuinet ceing done to a large body of taxpayers of the State! My interest dates back a century. My aucestors were the original purchasers under the patents granted to Letten and Crossfield in Warren county, and Mc linten county (which has since been subdivided).

The State is possessed of section acres against the 1,200.
The State is possessed of section acres against the 1,200.
The awned by private parties. It is fair to presume that The State is possessed of sequino against the 1.200.
Ost owted by private parties. It is fair to presume that the former are of little value, have the presume that the former are of little value, have the presume that the former are of little value, have the presume that the former are of little value, have the preservation of the water forest and had nothing to the preservation of the water courses of the state, otherwise their former owners would not have permitted them to be forfeited for taxes. Staperts and intuite them to be forfeited for taxes. Staperts and intuite them to be forfeited for taxes. Staperts and intuite them, to be forfeited for the factors of the first quality worth on the stimp over 200.
One the lakes on this land are the head waters of the flatest quality worth on the stimp over 200.
One the lakes on this land are the head waters of the flatests, original and large and other lands in Franklin, Lesex, and Warren counties. The hears of John Thurman, lobert withinks, and Roosevelt, in common well other veloping the value of this and other lands in Franklin, Lesex, and Warren counties. The hears of John Thurman, lobert withinks, and Roosevelt, in common well other owners, over thirty years and gave a large and generous contribution of land to the Saratora and Sacketts liarner lands in the company, and it is seriously mooted, as a means to the company, and it is seriously mooted, as a means to the company, and it is seriously mooted, as a means to the first of the first

# From the Philadelphia Pres

"Do you consider Randall a candidate?" Yea, replied this gentleman, and a most formula ble one. If Tilden wants the nomination himself, how ever, Randall will support him. Randall is agreed man He comes of a great family. His father, Josiah Randall was a most eminent man in Philadelphia, a fine lawyer, and a full blooded ariator full. Sam inherited his father's abilities, but not his aristogratic tendencies. Sam Ran dall is a natural Homocrat, while his father was a nat ural Whig. Justah took to the parlors; Sam took to the tiral Whig. Justals took to the parlors; Sain took to the stume. During his early life he was a regular bruters and he could strike out from the shoulder as well as an man in the prize ring today. He was a sindent, how ever, at the same time, and though he went off on per-odical spress he kept up with the times and got a good Even after he came to Congress he dran our derably until a few years ago, when he refurmed uer then he has been a tertot

### It Pays to Advertise. From the New Hanna News

The following advertisement was printed in BOY WANTED-Good references required steady and Warehouse, 579 State at The Morning News received the following notice last BOBN-In this city, Jan. 4, a son to Mr. and Mrs. G. D. R. Hubbard

The best thing to do with a cold or bad cough is to get rid of it, for willch purpose use at once Dr. Javie's Ex-protorsal, for nearly half a century a popular long remedy.- Asia

### PETER M'GROCH'S ANSWER.

# He Explines his Agreement with Wells, as Bemands \$1,000,000 for Lesses.

MILWAUKER, Jan. 26.—Peter McGeoch ha filed his answer to the complaint of Daniel Wells, Jr., in which he sets forth four causes of action, the first being the celebrated compre miss agreement entered into between McGeoc and Wells after the failure of 1883, and which sets forth the exact condition of their business at that time. The agreement cites that Wells and McGeoch executed notes to a certain bank of Milwaukee, and for purposes of a final and complete settlement the agreement provides that Wells should pay to the National Bank of America, In Chicago, notes amounting to \$100,-000, a similar amount to the National Exchange One, a similar amount to the National Exchange Bunk of Milwaukee, \$200,000 to the First National Bank of Milwaukee, and \$50,000 to the Milwaukee Milwaukee, and \$50,000 to the Milwaukee M

and invested it in real estate in fraud of the croditors of McGeoch. He asks accountings of these moneys, and alleges that the real estate so purchased by Wells is worth \$300,000, and that to further defraud the creditors Wells caused this property to be covered with false and fictitious mortgages. Mr. McGeoch asks that this property be sold for the benefit of the creditors.

that this property be sold for the benefit of the creditors.
The third cause of action is that Wella's stubbornness about coming to time with money for settlement caused the sale of much of McGeoch's property, for which loss he demands judgment for \$500,000.

The fourth cause of action is that Wella induced McGeoch to make purchases far beyond his means, promising to make all losses good, and that McGeoch objected and wanted to withdraw, and finally stopped making purchases; and for being thus involved he wants \$500,000 more, making McGeoch's total demand \$1,000,000.

# IN HER GRADUATION DRESS.

Funeral of One of a Class of Thirteen J Before the School Year Ends.

When Miss Susia B. Hopper graduated in the Paterson High School on Jan. 30, 1883, the class consisted of thirteen members. She was the only colored member. Because the class numbered thirteen some of the more timid ones said that there was danger of ill luck happening to some of them before the year was out. This inspired one of the graduates. Miss Maggie Wright, to select for her theme "The Number Thirteen." She commended the course of the New York Thirteen Club, and said the time was coming when knowledge would sweep away all such ridiculous super stitions. As for herself, she did not fear harm because the class numbered thirteen. Some of

because the class numbered thirteen. Some of the others, however, have felt different about it, and they were just congratulating themsolves on the approaching close of the year when they were startled at the news of Miss Hopper's death.

Miss Hopper's funeral was held yesterday afternoon. It was more numerously attended, it is said, than that of any colored person ever held in Paterson. The services were in the large Congregational church, but hundreds were unable to get inside the vestibule. The entire graduating glass of 1883 attended in a body and accompanied the remains to the cemetery. They sise contributed a handsome fleral piece. There were a number of other fleral ributes from other sources. The body was attired in the same peari-colored silk dress in which she graduated. The interment was at Cedar Lawn Cometery. The majority of those attending were white people, and many prominent families of Paterson were represented. Everybody felt an interest in the young girl who had made a long and successful effort to be an ornament to her race.

After her graduation she attompted to secure a teacher's appointment in the Paterson schools, but failed some say because of a prepudice against her race. About a week ago she received a teacher's certificate from Brooklyn, and would eventually, in all probability, have been a teacher in a colored school there. She had thus at last achieved success. The reaction from study and the excitement incident to there examination for a teacher's certificate three her into a brain fever, which proved fatal.

# MR. KEIFER'S NEPHEW.

### His Understanding with the Ex-Speaker About Getting a Stenographer's Pince.

Washington, Jan. 25 .- Mr. Benj. Gaines, a Mr. Gaines was appointed to fill the place of stenogra-pher made vacant by the resignation of Mr. C. W. Tyson. He testified that he was a comblential elect to the ex-Speaker at the beginning of the Forty seventh Congress. Keifer that the positions occupied by Messrs, Daws

Keifer that the positions occupied by Messrs, Dawson and Tyson were very desirable, and if things cuid be brought about he would like to have one. Mr. Gaines said there was a facet understanding between himself and his under standing between himself and his under that he should have one of the positions.

At alcout the close of the hast seesand, he continued, Dawson and Tyson made in proposition that they would each give me \$100 a menth if I would allow them to return their positions. I refused, and a few days later told my uncle of the offer. He said, these nothing to do with the proposition. With \$1,200 I could have hired assistance and done the work porformed by both how severally the compression of the Forty-seventh Congressing the last session of the South and committee work of the seniographers, which cost the toversing to odd.

Mr. Keifer was to have appeared before the committee to test by today. He picaded fairing after the delivery of his speech against the Fiz.John Perior oill, and asked to be allowed to appear to-morrow. The request was granted.

# Are Justices Incapacitated by Age !

Newburgh, Jan. 24,-A case has been argued efore Judge Brown, in Chambers here, involving the right of Justices of the Peace who are over 70 years of age to officiate in that capacity. Elias Mann was elected a Justice of the Feare at the last spring election in Tarrytown, and took possession of the office on Jan. 1. in Tarrytown, and took possession of the office on Jan. I. On application of W. H. Fly, Judge Pyckinna issued an alternative writ of prohibition, made returnable before budge Brown, ordering Wr. Mann to show cames why he should not be permanently prohibited from acting as Justice of Pence, on account of his are, which, it is alleged, is 73 years. It was claimed that the law which forbids as supreme Court Judge From indians office after he reaches the age of 70 applies to all committing mariss traces; and it is asserted that if the Court so should more than twenty Justices of the Pence in Westchester county atoms will be removed from oddie. The Court took the papers and promised an early decision.

Wrecked by Stock Speculation DINGHAMTON, Jan. 25.—In the examination oday of D. M. A. E. G. Halbert, who recently made as ssignment, on supplementary proceedings held before A Babcock, Esq., referee, they said that they had lost A Baleook, Esq., referee, they said that they had jost over \$10,000 in American Destrict Telegraph stock, and that they also handled Missouri Parific Philadelphia and Rondling, Missouri, Kansas and Texas, New York, Lake Eric and Western, Delaware, Lawkawanna and telegraphic and the safe tennessee, Virginia and Goorgia professional and Chicago and Northwestern to the American and the American Science of the State of the American and the American and the American and Control of the American and Control of Control

# Cornell University's Mummy.

ITHACA, Jan. 25.-The Hon. G. P. Pomerov United States Consul-tieners) at Cairo, has presented an Egyptian minimity to Cornell University. The murminy is now on its way here from Egypt. M. Emile Bragach is now on its way here from Egypt. M. Rinite Bruger!
Bey of the Cairo Museum has translated the inscriptions
on the wrappings, from which it appears that the muin
mided Egyptem: lived about 2.73 years ago, said wa
named Perip. Outh mannay case, which is painted it
bright colors, are the usual emblematic pictures am
this inscription. "Praggyingue to Daria, the god o
Ament. the good of the Third of Abydos, may begin
good repose to Penpi the Justified."

Bemseratic Gain in the Virginia Legislature BIGEMOND, Jan. 25 .- In the House of Delerates to due the contested election case of Mr. Robertson (Dema.) against Mr. Franklin (Coalitiones). From Aspelination country, was decided in favor of Mr. Robertson This gives the fermoor at 'edinamers in the II use to 32 Localitionists, with one vacancy to be fitted from Birck inchain and Comberland committee on Feb. 12. This implicit for the Bernardsin decided in the Section of the Coalitionists with one was several to be fitted from Birck inchain and Comberland committee on Feb. 13. This implicitly for the Bernardsite in the Huse, together with the real district inspirity aftered wentred in the Neisste, gives the Bommani party power to pass a measure over the ceto of the Govarion.

### Any Fellow May Carry New York From the fireattyn Raule.

The notion that New York cannot be carried for the Democracy in the coming Presidential contest by any one but a New Yorker is aboutd. The Empire. State is as capitalous as a petied beauty, and she is just as not be at her offerness. as apt to set her affecti on some outsider as she is to

### Fun and Fashion at the French Ball. Who were there, what they did, and how they were ressed; also balls of the Jefferson Club, Lenox Cinb,

Columbia Masquerade, Ivy Leaf Circle, Rancocas Ciut. Happy Hour's Circle, Central Club, Union Ciut, Windsor Hotel samployees Encelage Concleve, and other feativi-ties of the week. See to morrow's Sanday Marcura—4ds.

### STINESAMS.

-Can the man who keeps putting question

-Beer browed in 1883: In New York city. R. 200.000 barrels, in Philadelphia. 1.023,073; Milwai kee, 1998,200; in St. Louis, 148,000; in Brooklyn, 858,000

-A Detroit River fisherman says that the piknof the Siralts is a very destructive fish. One that was recently speared test swallowed another pike, and

hat pike had swallowed a perch. -Among the stained glass windows that -Among the Smilled grass windows that have arrived from France for St. John's Chirch in the city of Washington is one ord-red by President Arthur as a memorial to his deceased wife.

-There is a time muddle in Louisville

The banks will not recognize standard time until the Mayor officially declares it the time of the city; wone o he schools are kept on old time and others on standard lme, and, although the railroad compant a run brains o the new time, they require their employees to work or the old hours.

-Among the new applications of cotton is its use, in part, in the construction of houses, the mate-rial complexed for this purpose being the refuse, which when ground up with about an equal amornt of straw and asbestos, is converted into a paste, and this is formed into large stabs or bricks, which acquire, it is said, the hardness of stone, and furnish a really valuable -The French National Library, according

to the annual inventory just completed, contains 2,541, clumes and 144,000 Preuch and foreign coins of al folios. A special gallery is reserved for the most costly -Inventors are not a little interested in

the French prize of \$10,000, instituted by the decree of June 11, 1892, in favor of the discovery of any process which shall canable cleetricity to be applied economically in one of the following directions, as already published, viz. as a source of heat, of light, of chemical action, of mechanical power, as a means of the transmission of in-telligence or of the treatment of disease.

—An old friend of Archbishop Whateley,

who was with him at Oxford, went, after many years' absence, to visit him at the palace, in Dublin. On entering the grounds he spied an old man digging despite pitiless storm of sleet. "I shall venture to rebuke the Archishop for this," said the visitor to himself; "he should show-more consideration for his servants." Presently, on going into the house, he found the decreption old digger was the Archbishop himself. -The Protestant communities in England and Wales outside the Established Church, viz., Baptists Congregationalists, the various members of the Method ist family (six), the Friends, and the English Presby

terians, have an aggregate of 8,096 ministers in that

division of the country; 12,000 places of worship, with out allowing for defective returns; and a total of a million and a half church members, which are estimated to represent 4,500,000 persons, out of a total population of 25 908 280 in England and Wales. -A waiter employed in a restaurant says Any housekeeper can prove the honesty of her gree or his butter by melting it. Pure butter melted produces a pure, limpid, golden oil, and it retains the butter flavor. Melt oleomargarine and the oil smells like tallow and looks like tallow, and a scum rises to the su-

this off and you will find the fats at the bottom, whitis in color and giving off a disagrecable smell." -The magnificent fleet of ironelads which the Italian Government completed a few years ago a an immense cost proves to be much less formidable that was anticipated. It seems that their draught of water was miscalculated, and that they cannot carry their beavy guns with turrets without sinking too deeply Their armament will therefore have to be changed and the turrets be replaced by lighter ones. This will expose them considerably more to the fire of an enemy an

greatly lessen their capacity for attack or resistance -The Russian journal Siberia announces that on a visit just made by the Governor-General to the prisons at Tomsk this high functionary was presented with 300 petitions contesting the legality of the detention of the petitioners. The complaints of 200 out of the 300 submitted have been declared by the Governor depera-to be well founded, and the writers have been liberated This incident furnishes a sad proof of the want of pens reform in Russia, where, as in this instance, 200 unfor tunate persons have been illegally detained and theil liberty dependent upon the casual visit of a new Gov

-In the absence of new and attractive works, M. Vancorbell, the manager of the Paris Opert House, has resolved to give Rossini s "Guillaume Tell" mits original five-act form, without any of the "cute to which it has been customary to subject it, and from which as an artistic whole the work has undoubtedly suffered. During the years which followed its first pre duction it used to be performed in fragments, "Yo are in the bill again to night," the director of the Oper is said to have observed one day to Rossini: "we pla the second act of 'Guillaume Teil.'" "What, the whole

of it?" replied the composer. -A young lady recently addressed a let ter to Ruskin on the subject of art training. Desirous o becoming an artist, and wishing good advice, she thought she could do no better than apply to so high an authority. The reply was characteristic and rather dis appointing. The great critic, without giving her and hint as to the right course to pursue, told her "It would be better to write less and cultivate a good and beauti-ful handwriting. No one who writes as you do could make a good artist." It took five people to decipher the hierogivphies in which Ruskin clothed the The young lady framed this curious production at

-At the recent meeting of the Royal Geo graphical Society in London Mr. Fresnfield read a lette-from Mr. W. W. Graham, who is engaged in ascending the Himalayaa. Writing on Nov. 3, from Sikhim, Mr Graham aumounced that, having failed to ascend the more important peaks in Kumaon where, out of eighteet exceeding 20,000 feet, ten were found to be quite imporsible, he had gone to Sikbim and amid impleasi weather had ascended four peaks, one being 24,000 feet After that Mr. Graham made other ascents to the north west of Bhootan, but about the middle of November bus

weather compelled him to suspend his attempts. -The Paris correspondent of the Daily Telegraph notices an ingenious system of robbery which has just been adopted in Paris. The inclus operand in for a few well-dressed women to mix with the guests during the performance of a marriage ceremon). On Thursday morning, Jan. 10, five elegantly, dressed tadio were seen to accompany a wedding party entering the church of st. Nichel des Batignolles. The relatives of the couple who were about to be united carefully scanned these unknown visitors, but supposed the were friends of some of those present, and the "ladies' took up their positions immediately at the back of the bride's friends, and remained there during the cera mony, but disappeared toward its conclusion. On the

invited gnests quitting the church several of them found when searching for their purses in order to place mone; in the plate for the poor, that they had been robbed. -On a side track in the city of Roche ter on a bitter cold night had week, a reporter for the Democrat and theories found a carfull of manigrants. The air was heavy with telesco smoke, and a score or children scampered down the aide and under the scale. A poor woman by on a blanket on the floor with a hale not many weeks old. She had no food, and the railroad many weeks old. men said that the Castle Garden officials had sent be out of this city with out food. The train men had made up a purse and sent for bread and milk, and while she was eating they fold the rejector that scores of im migrants go through from New York to their destination in the West without enting, and that many of them have no friends at the end of the learney, and do not know whither they are going. They trave the horrors of the middle passage in crossing the ocean, and when they

enter an emigrant car they fare no better. -The Nihilists, borrowing an idea from the famous Press law invented by Napoleon 123 and adopted in Russia, where it is atfil preserved, give to at-enemy before finally suppressing him a "first warn-ing," a second "warning" being, equivalent to a senletter of death, by which it may at any moment be for tener of iteath, by which it may at any monions in ful-lowed. Several warmings have lately been issued; and formal sentences of death have been addressed to the Minister of the Int stor. Count Toleto, the pushe prese-cutor Maravied by name, and the chief of the gen-darmerie, Orjavski. What greations Orjavski pre-poses to take have not yet been made known. But it is aminomed that Count To-otto will surround timesels with a body guard of thirty men, whereas Maravied. with what at first sight hoods like r ckloss bravery, w. continue to go about unuti-ended. But whether Murayiek or Tolstoi loaths more courageous, it will probably ap-pear that the former is the wiser of the two. Murayiek properly dragitised may pass through many a crowd up clearved, if not kneed. Count Teleto, on the other hand, will proclaim his presence everywhere by the body superior thirty men.

# A PRONUNCIAMIENTO.

A PRONUNCIAMETERTO,

Off, when in a pensker mond.
I have smarket in a consider mond.
I have smarket in a contragator wood.
Piecking flow the a consideration wood.
Piecking flow in the view.
A westerpring is the view.
New designite to think upon
Supharone. "A nathennes!"

Off, near-hance, explores the signs
of the old shortgrames.
I'll only uttain, o'er and o'er,
bentform of a professor.
I'm form of a professor.
I'm is but an epitroma.
I'm is knut an epitroma.
I'm a senious limitie.
I'm a senious limitie.
I'm a senious limitie.
I'm a senious limitie.
I'm a senious limitie.